



*United Nations*

E/NL.1950/92-94  
15 December 1950

## **LAWS AND REGULATIONS**

PROMULGATED TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF  
THE CONVENTION OF 13 JULY 1931 FOR LIMITING  
THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION  
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS  
AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 11 DECEMBER 1946

## **NORWAY**

COMMUNICATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF  
**NORWAY**

Lake Success,  
New York, 1950

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 21 of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate hereafter the texts of regulations.

CHIEF PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

Circular

R.5971 and 5975-1946

Oslo, 28 November 1946.

To: Public Prosecutors

Subject: *Contraband.*

The Royal Department of Revenue and Customs wrote to me on 25 November 1946 concerning procedure in smuggling cases.

The Department states that announcements are published from time to time in the daily press stating that the police have delivered to the Swedish authorities, without further proceedings, persons apprehended in Norway in connexion with the smuggling in or out of merchandise or currency, on the ground that such persons will be punished more severely in Sweden.

In this connexion the Department points out that all smuggling into or out of Norway, whether of merchandise or currency, is punishable not only under the provisional regulations regarding prohibited imports and exports or the Currency Regulation Acts, but also under the Customs Act of 22 June 1928. Article 195 of this Act empowers the Department to decide on charges relating to all customs offences. Both on these grounds and because such cases are of great interest to the Department responsible for supervising of the Customs, *the police should not take decisions of this kind until the Department of Customs has had the opportunity of stating its views and acquainting itself with the case. Cases should therefore be submitted to the Department through the appropriate Customs Office, unless the Department has already referred the proceedings to the police under Article 195 of the Customs Act.*

In addition the Department requests that proceedings in all cases relating to smuggling and illegal currency transactions should be *expedited to the utmost possible extent*, and that *documents* relating to all cases dealt with by prosecuting authorities or courts *should be sent to the Department through the appropriate Customs Office as soon as the summary decision or judgment has become final*. A request in this sense is always addressed to the prosecuting authorities when the Department refers a case to them for proceedings, but frequently the documents are received only after considerable delay and repeated requests by the appropriate Customs Office.

In conclusion the Department recommends that *prosecuting authorities should endeavour, in their summary decisions and committals for trial to ensure that heavier penalties are imposed in cases of this nature*. The same also applies to ordinary cases of contraband goods traffic. In this connexion the Department points out that under the regulations in force imprisonment may be imposed for the offences dealt with in this circular.

I hereby request prosecuting officials to act in conformity with the Department's recommendations as here outlined.

No announcement which the *Department* may see fit to make in connexion with cases of this kind affects the regulations governing press notices issued by *prosecuting authorities and police* (see circular of 5 November 1932).

A number of copies of this circular are enclosed for distribution to police officials in your District.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS  
DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH

J. No. 66/50 S.D.H.7

To: County Sheriffs

*Prescription of dihydrocodeinone (Nyodid, Dicodid, Hydrocon).*

There have recently been several cases of abuse of dihydrocodeinone preparations. In view of the danger of addiction to such preparations, medical practitioners are urged to exercise care in writing prescriptions. They are particularly reminded that prescriptions for drugs in hospital packing should not be issued to unknown or little-known patients.

A patient who becomes addicted to such preparations usually visits a number of medical practitioners, frequently under a false name. When writing prescriptions for narcotic drugs for an unknown patient, the medical practitioner should therefore require the patient to prove his identity. Prescriptions for narcotic drugs must be written on forms printed or stamped with the medical practitioner's name. Other forms may be used only in case of emergency, and then the prescription must be marked "Emergency Prescription" by the medical practitioner and must be retained by the pharmacy and returned to the medical practitioner for checking. A repeat order on a prescription will not be valid unless written both in figures and letters (preferably Roman), and likewise all quantities must be indicated both in figures and letters.

Where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that a prescription is forged, the pharmacy must retain the prescription and consult the medical practitioner who gave it.

All medical practitioners in the County must be informed of these regulations.

A number of copies of this circular are enclosed for that purpose.

Pharmacies have been notified direct.

Oslo, 20 January 1950.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS  
J. No.67/50 S.D.H.7

To County Sheriffs:

*Prescription of Methadon*

It is hereby announced for information that the procedure for the prescription and delivery of preparations containing 6 -- dimethyl-amino 4, 4 -- diphenylheptanon, e.g. under the designations of Methadon or Amidon (cf. designation approved by the Scandinavian Pharmacopoeia Board) shall be the same as that in force for the prescription and delivery of narcotic drugs.

Prescriptions for preparations of this nature must be written on forms printed or stamped with the medical practitioner's name. A prescription may not be written on any other form except in case of emergency, when the prescription must be marked "Emergency Prescription" by the medical practitioner and must be retained by the pharmacy and returned to the medical practitioner for checking.

Repeat orders will not be valid unless written both in figures and letters (preferably in Roman), and likewise all quantities must be indicated both in figures and letters.

Before issuing a prescription for a preparation of this nature the medical practitioner should satisfy himself that the patient has stated his correct identity.

Pharmacies must enter particulars of all prescriptions filled for preparations of this nature in the register of narcotic drugs as for narcotics.

When there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the patient is abusing the preparation or that the prescription is forged, the pharmacy must retain the prescription and consult the medical practitioner who gave it.

All medical practitioners in the County must be informed of these regulations.

A number of copies of this circular are enclosed for the use of medical practitioners. Pharmacies have been notified direct.

Oslo, 20 January 1950